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cases in one part of the population and a decrease in another in one and the same place. This can be due only to some difference in the circumstances of these two parts of the population, and the difference is that the garrison is under continual medical supervision, so that every case of malaria is at once properly treated, whereas among the civil population, for which medical assistance and quinine are too expensive, this is not the case.

Of reasons, then, that speak for the practicability of the measure proposed by me in different climates, under different social circumstances, and on whatever scale one likes, there is certainly no lack. Nevertheless, I do not ask you to come to a decision just at this moment when, as already stated, experiments testing the value of the various methods proposed are everywhere being made. In a few years the practical results of these experiments will be known to us, and then you may act on the good old saying: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

#### GUATEMALA.

##### *Report from Livingston—Fruit port.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 22, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000.

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing diseases, bilious-intermittent fever of mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Temperature, 80° to 90° F. Rainfall is abundant.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 8, steamship *Managua*; crew, 16; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 18, steamship *Bergenser*; crew, 17; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. K. FORT,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### HONDURAS.

##### *Report from La Ceiba—Fruit port.*

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 20, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, about 3,000.

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none. Prevailing dis-

ease, malarial fever, mild. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 15, steamship *Breifond*; crew, 15; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 16, steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *July 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 23, 1901:

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856; present officially estimated population, 2,000.

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was very good. Proper ship and passenger certificates inclosed.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 17, steamship *Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, terminus; pieces of baggage disinfected, 12. July 19, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 20, steamship *Adria*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MEXICO.

*Report from Vera Cruz.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station during the week ended July 20, 1901:

The rainfall has been very heavy, creating a state of things extremely disagreeable. During the week 29 deaths were reported, 1 being from yellow fever. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions, the city's mortality has considerably decreased. Passenger baggage is now receiving attention here. That of the first-class passengers from the City of Mexico, if not opened in Vera Cruz, is labeled "Inspected and passed." The baggage of other first-class passengers is inspected, and if found to be clean and from a locality free of infection, is also passed.